

Daily Eagle

M. M. BURDOCK, Editor.

ON TO THE GULF.

The great productive area of the North American continent lies walled in by a range of mountains to the east, by a range of mountains to the west and by the boundary line of a sparsely settled foreign country on the north. This area produces not only all the grains and the meats that feed the great majority of the people of the United States, but its harvest fixes the prices of these products in every central market of the world. All of the waters of this vast domain comprising a dozen states, flow to the Gulf of Mexico, and the incline of all the country, thus embraced, is to the ports of those southern waters. Notwithstanding these physical conditions the export tonnage of this field of the world has been by a combination of developments and interests forced over the eastern wall of obstruction, at an unwarranted expense, and on to Atlantic ports. Owing to a stringency of economical conditions the burden of this extra expense of transportation has come to be felt by the producer and by every industrial enterprise of the west, but especially by those of the transmissouri region, embracing Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Colorado. The freight rates of the all rail haul of from fifteen hundred to two thousand miles, across great rivers and over high mountains, has been consuming the small margin of profits left to the producer in such grievous proportions that the sufferers have come to seek a remedy. The first proposition which confronted them, as it was the most obvious one, was why should their products be forced to seek such distant ports over such expensive routes, with existing ports at less than half the distance? The answer was withheld for a long time. It involved the dividends of all the great east and west trunk lines of the continent, whose management had combined with the capital at their terminals to render impossible any freight schedule which looked to the same rate per ton mile over any north and south road to any Gulf port. The same through rate must be maintained from any point in the trans-missouri to the Gulf that was charged from the same initial points to the Chesapeake or the upper Atlantic ports. A parallel lake rate favored the maintenance of this mandate, and every north and south line which attempted to give anything like the same rate per ton mile for several classes of freight, including flour, grain and meats, was immediately boycotted and otherwise punished.

But the exigencies brought about by commercial collapses and receiverships have cleared the atmosphere in the partial destruction of traffic combines and freight-line trusts, and the producer and dealer of the west, and the buyer and exporter of the south, are getting together for a definition of their rights which, when ascertained, will be enforced. South Kansas wheat cannot much longer be forced to the Missouri river for inspection and toll and then forwarded to Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana by way of Chicago. Wichita flour consigned to Savannah is not much longer going to be shipped north and east via New York City and back in coastwise vessels. Wichita meats are not going much longer to Mobile and New Orleans and to other southern markets by way of the lakes, or which is the same thing, under a system of freight charges which would take them by such a roundabout haul. Wichita is no further from the Gulf than from the Lake and South Kansas wheat and flour and meats bought and consigned to Galveston or other Gulf points for export should be worth about as much at Wichita to the producer as the exporter would have to pay at Chicago. The same rate per ton mile from Kansas and the transmissouri region to the Gulf as is only charged to Chicago would mean millions of dollars annually to the farmers, to the packers and to the millers of this region.

The Eagle wishes the convention of grain dealers of the west and of the buyers and exporters and board of trade men of the south, in convention in this city today, present success and final victory.

WELL DESERVED.

Judge Bradley did a righteous act in scoring the man Thompson in good vigorous English. It was due the dignity of his court that such an exhibition of the brutal instinct should receive judicial notice, and the public will endorse every word of condemnation by the judge. As a self accused and self convicted culprit Thompson is without a peer. It is difficult to interpret his motive with certainty, but it is fair to assume that he sought to palliate the guilt of his client by making it appear that all men are given to the same offense, including himself. In the first place he failed utterly in giving respectability to crime by acknowledging himself a criminal. On the contrary, there is not one man in 1,000 whose cheek will not burn with indignation, that one of their species would, in this public manner, glory in his shame. Let him take the execration of the court, let him feel the sting of every decent man's lash and let us hope that there is not even a back door entrance for him to respectable society till he is flogged, renovated and regenerated, soul, body and spirit.

Mrs. Lease and Mrs. Clough are to have a joint debate. It is not known what the issue of contention will be, but it probably will be the jawbone.

DEEP WATER THE FIRST REQUISITE.

Our trade convention can do nothing more important to further its main purpose than to memorialize congress to push the early completion of our new harbors on the gulf. If the object is to be worth the time and money expended, there is no time to lose. If we are paying excessive freight charges, by reason of one thousand miles extra rail shipment, we have paid them long enough. If we are to have relief by the improvement of our natural harbors, it cannot be done any too soon. Ample appropriations have already been made by the government for the work at some points, but there seems to be unnecessary delay in prosecuting it to a finish. If the per diem of overseers or superintendents is, in any way, responsible for this it should be known to congress and all parties interested. If the work is retarded by eastern railway interests the west and the south should unite in a vigorous and aggressive effort to put them down. What is ours by inheritance is not to be taken from us by any combination or influence, however great. These natural outlets are as much a part of our wealth and resources as our new, rich soil or generous sunlight. They afford us the same facilities for handling goods for export that New York harbor provides for the eastern and middle states.

It would be an insane freak for the farmer or the merchant of Pennsylvania or Vermont to consign his goods to Mobile, New Orleans or Galveston for export. Yet that is the very thing which our trans-missouri states are doing every day. The ruinous rates on the long overland haul often determine whether certain crops will pay, or certain much needed enterprises can be made self sustaining or not. This condition is abnormal and will not last. We know our rights and will stand for them.

That the change will result in building two or three great cities on the gulf coast, is no loss to the west. This will represent, in part, the great benefit to the south in forwarding the movement, and the west will simply regard it as one of the fruits of the reciprocity of effort between the two sections. The Chicago papers have already sounded the alarm. That great western octopus spreads her tentacles over a vast territory which is in no wise tributary to her. Her agents and spies will be an active force in the coming convention, but delegates will do well to treat the blandishments and overtures of all eastern interests as simply an effort to gain time, or defeat the objects of the convention. It may be a long pull, but a strong pull and a pull all together will bring us convenient harbors, lower freights and better prices and greater profits.

Willis Glead's article in the Forum has opened the eyes of some eastern critics of Kansas. The Boston Herald praises it warmly and adds: "We are inclined to think that, with all their defects, the inhabitants of Kansas represent a class of the American people who are more to be depended upon than those who represent almost any other section."

It is slowly creeping in on the mind of Coxe that the "Unknown," the only man who has forced discipline into the ranks, is a Pinkerton detective in disguise. He has gained complete control.

The fact that the three men who sat all through Poff's speech last week were asleep shows that the custom of attending church has not entirely died out among the United States senators.

Wichita and Emporia are the only cities in America that show an increase in bank clearings for the week just ended.—Ft. Scott Monitor.

And both are towns of reviled Kansas.

One of the most dangerous poisons known to chemists can be made by mixing equal parts of a summer evening, a clove carriage and a Kentucky congressman.

There is nothing in the old proverb about stealing people blind. Most everybody in Kansas can see, and we have had a Pop administration almost two years.

Russell Sage may see a moral. He had to pay \$25,000 for using a young man as a shield, and Breckinridge \$15,000 for using a young woman as a shield.

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Editor McMaster's experience is sufficient proof that the stomach of the average Oklahoma editor has reached a point where arsenic is like water on a duck's back.

Corbett has gone to England, and it is current gossip among part of his followers that he has been hired by Labour to wipe out the house of lords.

Mrs. Frank Leslie can name every one of her former husbands. It will be remembered also that Napoleon could call almost all his soldiers by name.

A Topeka man has sued Dr. Keely for injuring his health. It is a cruel thing to take a Topeka man's capacious appetite for badge away from him.

Channey Dewey has announced himself as a candidate for the United States presidency. It is understood that he is practically unanimous.

According to a Paris journal, we are glad to learn coats are now worn longer than ever before. Ours is already passing into its sixth year.

In some parts of Kentucky, it is said, there is a good deal of argument over the question whether Cleveland will sign the verdict or not.

Benjamin Harrison is the only exception living. But he shouldn't worry. There will be another pretty soon.

The dispatches say that there is a tie-up in Chicago. But of course Prendergast is not at one end of it.

Crisp probably all along thought that Reed's rule for counting a quorum was protected by copyright.

It is against the law to fish in Kansas this month, but the right to lie is as open and free as ever.

Bob Ingersoll made \$50,000 last year by simply hounding Moses. And it did not hurt Moses.

Admiral De Mello has surrendered for a few days in order to get breath for a fresh revolt.

We could get considerable more rain and yet not be compelled to plant corn in boats.

No wonder Breckinridge wants a new trial. The old one was about worn out.

Judge Bradley will now be able to seek out some quiet spot and gag.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

A large matatorium is being built at Enid.

Ex-Governor Hubbard of Texas, is lecturing in Oklahoma.

Bishop Key of the Methodist church south is in Oklahoma.

Mayor Martin of Guthrie appointed W. H. Boxter chief of police.

The latest daily paper in Oklahoma is the Newkirk Evening Democrat.

Pocah City last week opened a flour mill with speeches, a dance and music by the band.

Logan county elects delegates for Dennis Flynn. The Flynn idea seems to be the sooner the better.

Deputy Marshal Carr who had some trouble with part of the Dalton gang is going to recover.

You may have noticed that the last attempt at robbery reported from Oklahoma ended in the death of the robber.

The contest involving land at Seward between Guthrie and Edmond has been decided in favor of Judge Garland.

Rev. A. Worley of Oklahoma City is understood to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for congress in Oklahoma.

It is reported that the stage coach between Hennessey and Otonaga was held up last week and \$500 taken from two passengers.

The deputy marshals seem to be crestfallen. Ordinarily they would have managed to claim some of the credit of Harmon's act.

The G. A. R. encampment at Guthrie and the Republican territorial convention at Oklahoma City are booked for the same day, May 13.

Next Monday the editors of Oklahoma meet to throw the gauntlet down to the judiciary. The meeting will be held in Oklahoma City.

Not a paper in Oklahoma has published McMaster's apology to Judge Scott. In the newspaper fraternity an injustice to one is an injustice to all.

Four years ago a farmer in Oklahoma received sixty carp from Washington and carefully tended them. He now has something like 4,000 carp.

Jacob Guthrie of North Enid, who is said to have a great deal of influence over the Cherokees has been invited to Muskogee by the Dawes commission.

There is no doubting it—the Oklahoma editors are out for blood. They are not going to submit their copy to the gentlemen on the bench before they print it.

Senator Wolcott the other day supported the Rock Island railroad against Enid and that town would like to be included in Colorado for voting purposes for about two years.

Something should be done to allow the newspapers of Perry and Enid each to assert that it is the best in the strip and yet at the same time permit them to tell the truth.

The Republicans of Perry are perfectly pardoned in holding strongly to the opinion that it is a great thing to be elected to an office but it is a greater thing to get the office.

Cleveland, Hill, Crocker, Tillman, Cochrane, Voorhees and Bates are all Democrats. But they don't all sleep in the same bed.

Colonel Denby, United States minister to China, is so seriously ill that he has been granted leave to come home. He is on his way to America now.

Speaker Crisp has learned that the only favorite rule of the Democratic congressmen is the pay roll. There is always a howl when the pay roll is called.

Rev. Dr. Burroughs of Springfield, Mass., has finally decided to accept the flattering call to the Pilgrim church of St. Louis, which was recently extended to him.

Bishop Boncompagni, roman catholic, of Lincoln, Neb., who is being tried for various offenses by Archbishop Hennessey, is an Irishman by birth, but a German by race.

William D. Howells says that it would do him good to go to bed and eat potatoes a couple of hours every day. The reading public would not object if he were to make it twenty-four hours.

Samuel Southey Smith of San Antonio has been elected to the senate to be named Samuel Southey Sagamore Sunol Smith. Is there no society for the suppression of crutches to children in San Antonio?

Judge Bonney of Portland, Me., holds that a woman can make a good wife without being able to make good bread. Though an un-learned accomplishment, however, it is a handy one in most households.

Frederick Frennau, a St. Louis sexton who has just died, will be buried in a grave which he dug eleven years ago and which he has kept covered with boards and around which he has planted flowers and vines.

Gen. Early, whose picturesque profanity caused him to be known during the war as "Old Bull Horn," was in his later years, according to the testimony of a Richmond friend, "a daily reader and thorough student of the Bible."

Major Fitzgerald, leader of the New England wing of the industrial army, wants the government to give him a ship to take his recruits from Fall river to Baltimore. The mountain climbers in Coxe's men column would be glad to give them some of the hardships they are experiencing.

Jim Corbett sailed for Europe Thursday. No other passenger had such a big send-off as this pugilist. He was presented with a number of floral pieces and baskets of champagne, and a delegation of friends, and he left for his native land with a crowd of the harbor. Over 1,000 persons gathered at the dock to see him off.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

Between five and six million bunches of bananas are sold in this city every year, and though St. Louis consumes the bulk of these, a great deal is shipped to points between here and San Francisco. The big warehouses in which this fruit is stored and brought to maturity before selling and shipping are located along North Third street.

A ramble among these brings out many interesting points, not only about the methods employed in handling and ripening bananas, but a deal of other tropical fruit.

Bananas for the St. Louis market come from points in British Honduras, Jamaica and the islands of the southern Atlantic ocean. Port Limon, Boca del Toro, Port Antonio, Arancara and the Blue Islands of Nicaragua are the greatest producers.

The bananas grow on great plantations, and as they are cut are carried on the backs and heads of natives to the big vessels which are engaged in the business of transporting tropical fruits to the United States. The fruit is green when loaded into the hull of the vessel, and care must be taken, not only in loading the cargo in the vessel's hold, but also in preventing, by the use of ventilation, any sweating process that would arise if the hold were allowed to grow warm.

In this green state the fruit intended for St. Louis and points on the Mississippi is loaded on boats or cars at Mobile and near New Orleans. From the landing stages where the boats arrive, or from the freight shed, it is hauled in huge express wagons to the warehouses already mentioned, and in front of these any fine day when a cargo of bananas is being received the scene is truly interesting.

As the big trucks, loaded with their precious freight, pull up before the doors hundreds of Italian peddlers, ragged urchins and negro women scramble for such of the fruit as, having ripened on the bunches, may fall to the sidewalks, and the scenes that follow the scuffle are amusing in the extreme.

Now that the fruit has arrived safely at its destination it requires even more of an outlay of watchfulness and experience to prepare it suitably for the market. The bunches are carried to long dark rooms where steam pipes or gas stoves keep the temperature at different degrees of heat, varying from fifty to seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit. The finer formed bunches, bearing the larger class of fruit, are hung on the bottom racks, while the smaller sized and foot ball, and the heat dried and somewhat shriveled along the ceilings of these rooms, thereby giving greater force to the small fruit, which ripens more slowly than the larger sort.

The orders that come in for bananas usually state the stage of ripeness in which the buyer desires the fruit shipped to him. The packing must be done very carefully, as it is without doubt the most tender of all tropical fruits to handle.

First the bunches are placed in big paper bags and these are then dipped into cases lined with straw or salt hay as a still further protection against the changes of temperature. In this packing they are easily shipped to the most distant points in the country.

Aspinwall was at one time the great port for the shipment of this fruit to the United States, but since the Pacific Fruit Transportation Co. ceased operating the fruit has fallen away altogether.

Oranges of every sort—navel, tangerine and grape fruit—are plentiful in these great stock-rooms, and the supply is usually drawn from Florida, although California is called upon at times. Of the Florida fruit the best comes from Citra, Leesburg, Orange Bend on the Indian river, Tampa, Gainesville, Emerald island and points in the south and southeast of the state. Tangerines and grape fruit—kid-gloves oranges, as termed by the fruit dealers—are comparatively new in this market and are little known, though in the far south the cooks use them in delightful salads, marmalades and cake dressings or puddings. They are higher grade in flesh, flavor and price than the Florida oranges, and are usually packed more carefully in their wooden cases. The long gray Spanish moss that was formerly used in packing is done away with by paper, tissue and tissue sheets.

A few lemons are received from the Pacific slope, but the greater portion are imported from points along the Mediterranean sea, and especially from Sicily. Fig are received in bags from Arabia and these are the coarser sort. Finer, larger figs are sent from many points in the far east and are beautifully laid one upon another, with alternate layers of their own leaves, and packed in wooden cases.

Almonds and Malaga in Spain furnish the finest varieties of white grapes and raisins. The grapes are all shipped in half-barrels, packed in cork dust; the raisins in fine boxes, whose covers are elaborately colored lithographs of Spanish vineyard scenes, or of dork-eyed sons of sunny Spain making love to some fair senorita on the shady slope of a vine-covered hill.

Dates, always in sacks made of plaited "vegetable palm," are received from Arabia and Turkey, and this quality is known as the Fard date, for it is much heavier and darker in color than the Golden date which comes only from Persia.

CLAYERS OF CLAY.

The correspondent, who was attached to a corps of engineers, geologists and naturalists who were making a tour of investigation through the wilderness of the Smoky mountain region of North Carolina several years since, when near the watershed which drains westward into the New river in West Virginia and the headwaters of the Big Sandy, was informed by resident mountaineers that about twenty miles away there was a neighborhood in which every resident was said to be a clay eater. Accompanied by Capt. Denton, a mountain guide, and a negro servant, we crossed the range through a narrow gap, and descended after a ten-mile ride, upon a narrow creek, which subdivided a little valley between two parallel mountains. Here we struck the nearest cabin in a straggled settlement of perhaps forty or fifty families.

"Every person on this yer creek is a clay-eater," said the guide, as we approached a low-roofed, rude log cabin, the door of which stood wide open, facing the stream.

A tall, scrawny, stoop-shouldered man of forty or fifty stood near the door, from which on our approach streamed nearly a dozen bare-headed, bare-footed children, ranging from two to sixteen years of age. The man was clad in a coarse hempen shirt and trousers. Like the children, he was bare-headed and bare-footed.

Our guide spoke to the man, calling him by name, Dinkler, and abruptly introduced the subject of our call.

"Dinkler," said he, "they uns hev rid over the mount'n jes' to see sum yu-uns eat clay. They uns sez they uns don't bleeve we uns kin eat it."

"You uns 'Lore' a kum rite in," said Dinkler, "Morr," turning to one of the largest boys, "tek off they uns-said's an bridle an' turn they uns' hosses in ter the pasture."

The boy took charge of the animals and led them into a small patch of ground fenced in with a brush fence.

We declined to enter the house, giving as an excuse that it was much pleasanter under the shade of a big tree which stood near the door. At our request Dinkler sent one of his boys, a scrawny, low-headed lad of fifteen or sixteen, after some of the clay which was said to be edible.

The guide and myself accompanied him to the creek, where he stopped in front of a layer or ledge of bluish gray clay several inches in thickness. The stuff, when taken in hand and moistened, felt pliable, soft and oily like putty, and bore much the same general appearance. The boy carried a handful of the clay to his father, who, after taking it, gave it another wetting, then, rolling it into a ball, began manipulating it as a painter preparing putty for use. He rolled it, pressed it out and manipulated it until the greasy, slippery mass became soft, pliable and tenacious. Then he separated it into pills or boluses, from the size of a bullet to that of an ordinary marble, with two or three as large almost as a walnut. He gave the smaller children several of the smallest balls or pills, and the larger ones the balance, reserving to himself two of the balls of clay.

The boys, girls and the man then put the balls of clay in their mouths, when, by constant chewing and the aid of the secretions, they soon converted them into soft, mucilaginous masses, which, with no apparent difficulty, they swallowed.

For fear that there might be some sleight-of-hand house-pocus about the affair I determined to try the clay myself. I took a piece about the size of a bullet and slit it into two halves. In a short time, without chewing or manipulating it at all, I found that the saliva had completely dissolved the mass. There were no gritty particles apparent, but, on the contrary, the stuff, left on my feeling, but without semblance of taste.

I didn't swallow the stuff, but could have easily done so but for the repugnance I naturally felt toward eating dirt.

After the clay had all been swallowed by the man and children I said: "Does this stuff satisfy you hunger?"

"Sartin; they's why we uns eat it. A feller kin eat nuff to las' three or foh days, but this yer bunch'll only last till to-morr'y."

"Doesn't the stuff make you sick? Doesn't it affect you some way when you make what you call a meal out of it?"

"Never heerd no nobody gettin' sick on it, but that's some er' it makes theyn weak."

"Does anybody else in this neighborhood eat clay?"

"Bout all of they uns do. We uns don't eat it all ur the time. We eat it when we uns short uv grub an' that's no game. Summer an' fall that's plenty uv grub, an' then we don't tech the clay."

Shortly after we left and continued our ascent of the creek to another cabin, a prototype of the first, even to the appearance and number of the family. They were all lank, cadaverous and bluish looking, with dull, leaden eyes and a physical appearance of partial paralysis. They were slow in movement and obtuse, and to my mind apparently mentally deficient.

At this cabin the same questions were asked, and the same admissions made as to the custom of clay-eating, and the same process of manipulation was gone through with in preparing the stuff.

We tried three or four other cabins, and found a family of clay eaters in each one, and not one appeared to think anything strange or unusual in the custom. They said that the

EVEN BUTCHERS EAT QUAKER OATS

COMBINED.

The Kansas State Medical and Surgical Institute and Sanitarium, Dr. Terrill President, and the Wichita Medical and Surgical Institute and Eye and Ear Infirmary, Dr. Purdy Proprietor and Surgeon in chief, have combined the two institutions which will be known hereafter as the Terrill-Purdy Medical and Surgical Institute, and Eye and Ear Infirmary. The above is a cut of the instrument used at the Terrill-Purdy Institute for the examination of catarrh and all nose and throat diseases. Instruments and medicine furnished for home treatment. A written guarantee in every case.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—Dr. Terrill has made Diseases of Women a specialty for the past twenty years, and has taken several courses of private instruction in gynecology under some of the leading specialists of the east. The wonderful curative effects of Electricity in the diseases of women are daily demonstrated by Dr. Terrill at the Institute.

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habit had been inherited from generation to generation, extending so far back that the origin of the habit was unknown to them. I found by interrogation that wherever one clay eater was found there were always others in the same neighborhood. They were generally found in little communities, like the one above mentioned. The explanation of this lay probably in a tradition by those to whom the habit was disgusting.

What there is in the stuff to support life I do not know, and, although I have talked with many well-informed persons who know of these people, not one has yet been able to give a scientific explanation. Some well informed persons believe that the clay contains some highly-nutritive properties in condensed form, but they were unable to give an analysis of these supposed properties. In fact, all of the theories, suppositions and opinions, when summed up, amount to little or nothing.

That there is some nutritive property in the clay referred to must be true, from the undisputed fact that the people who use it often go for days at a time without other food than that which they dig out of the banks of their creeks.

SPENDEES IN EUROPE.

From the Queen.

It is impossible to ascertain which nationality pays the largest amount per capita; but I have approximate figures that give a very good idea of the proportion of nationalities that visit the country, and by these obtain a fairly correct idea, assisted by some experience. These proportions vary but slightly, though last year the American element was notoriously small.

About two-fifths of the entire total are Germans; about one-sixth are English; French form regularly about one-eighth; Austrians, Dutch and Belgians combined, Italy, and the United States with Canada grouped formed about one-tenth each, of the total last year, and other nationalities in smaller proportion. But in 1892 the Americans formed one-eighth of the entire total and will do again when money is more freely circulating in the states.

In actual amount of cash received probably Germany contributes the largest, for though Germans do not always frequent the very best hotels, neither do they ever go to the worst. England contributes the largest amount and rather more per head than Germany, though the increasing abstinence in wine drinking has greatly reduced the English total expenditure of late years.

The French traveling world spends less as a whole than the English, but much more per head; as not only do the French go to the better class hotels and rarely to pensions, but they invariably order more money.

"The Americans, though he is a notorious faultfinder and disputes every item he can in his bill, probably often spends double or treble the amount of either the English or German, and raises the individual expenditure, assisted by the Russian element, which confines itself largely to French Switzerland, to the heavy average rate of 15 francs before quoted. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the Russians spend probably from 20 francs to 30 francs per day; the Americans from 20

During the tenth century no woman was allowed to appear at church without a veil. It must be a real veil, top covering and concealing the features, in order that the prayers and meditations of the men might not be disturbed by the contemplation of feminine loveliness. There was a tradition that the origin of the custom was in an order from a great French saint. When a young man, he met a little girl with features so noble and beautiful that, although he was many years her senior, he immediately fell in love with her, because she resembled a young lady to whom he had been engaged years before, but who died in his arms. The man and the child separated and he became a priest. Many years later he saw her in the congregation, just as he was entering the pulpit to preach, and the sight disturbed him to such an extent that his sermon was a failure, and he ordered all the women thenceforth to wear veils.

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes. POND'S EXTRACT CO., 24 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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